The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 22. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, Spouting etc. First store on West end of South Main Street. v2-n17

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n26

J. B. McKELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

D. R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n29

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MISS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress pattern's, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MISS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n44

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Lesscock superintendent. vl-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G.W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. v2-n12

B. STORNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shire's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. vl-n43

MCKELVY NEAL & Co, dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Corel's Furniture Rooms. vl-n43

H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods greeries etc., Shire's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n44

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc. Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. v-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYBURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v2-n18

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Juicy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all Kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n43

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

B. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chamberlin's alley, near sharpless' foundry. v1n43

S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Sand. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc., Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL G. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. R. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of leather, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n17

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v2n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. B. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n43

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n49

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co, Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MISS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n46.

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO, dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v2n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc. v2n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n49

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark, etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n49

CAPT. SAMUEL BIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2n4

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

W. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom, and they have spared no pains in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They come in spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone material changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "Mauger's Extra Rye,") are selected from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE, &c.

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 17, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, on long lease by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr29

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6m.	1y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	40,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"*Columbian Office*,"

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Deeds, Bonds, Deeds-Poy and Pensions collected. sep26'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan'68.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec'18.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shire's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wollmeyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautify the hair. Will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr18'68.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. ROWEL, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 3, 1868.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

A GOOD CHANCE.

The Undersigned has in his charge two fine, likely boys, whose parents are dead and whom he desires to bind out to some good person or persons until they arrive at the age of 21 year's. For particulars address C. B. BROCKWAY,

May 1 '68-3t. Bloomsburg, Pa.

OPINION OF SENATOR BUCKALEW,

UPON THE IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

THE STANTON ARTICLE.

THE first article of Impeachment, which charges the issuing of the Order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from his office of Secretary of War upon the 21st February, 1868, is the most important one of the articles, and presents itself first for consideration. It is charged that that order was unlawfully issued with intent to violate the Tenure of-Office act of March 2, 1867, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that by issuing it, the President did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Was the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton authorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or was it in violation of either or both? The argument upon this question has been prolonged and exhaustive; but to ajust conclusion it will only be necessary to examine a few points and place them in their proper relations to each other and to the general question involved.

As a Constitutional question, the Executive power to remove from office may be placed upon those two provisions of the Constitution of the United States which declare that the Executive power of the Government shall be vested in the President, and that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The power to remove being executive in its nature, and its exercise, upon fit occasions, being necessary to the due execution of the laws, it is insisted that it is vested in the President by these provisions of the Constitution: And such was the decision of Congress after full debate in 1789.

If this construction of the Constitution be a true construction, there can be no doubt that the President had due authority to issue the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton.

But the power of the President to remove a Secretary of War from office, is clearly declared by the second section of the Act of 7th August, 1789, organizing the War Department. That section reads as follows:—

"There shall be in said Department an inferior officer to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of War and who, *whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States*, or in any case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said Department."

Whether this section simply admits that the President has power to remove by virtue of the Constitution, or confers the power upon him, is not material to our present purpose. In either case it is a legislative declaration that he can remove the Secretary, the "principal officer" in the Department of War.

Again, it is in evidence and undenied, that Secretaries of War have always been appointed and commissioned to hold their office "during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being," and Mr. Stanton's commission—the only one ever issued to him—is in that form.

It only remains to inquire whether recent legislation has changed the tenure of office of the Secretary of War so as to impair or destroy the President's power of removal. The first section of the Tenure-of-Office act of 2nd March, 1867, is as follows:

"That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided* that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Post Master General and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The proviso of this section puts the Heads of Departments into a class by themselves, but cannot have practical effect upon four of the Secretaries who were appointed to office by Mr. Lincoln, namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy. They were appointed by Mr. Lincoln in his first term and were commissioned by him, in the usual form which then obtained, to hold their offices "during the pleasure or the President of the United States for the time being." Theirs was, then, a tenure at will; they were to hold at the pleasure of the President who appointed them, or of his successor whoever that successors might be.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Post Master General and the Attorney General had been appointed by Mr. Johnson and had received commissions in the same form. So stood the case as to the Heads of Departments when the Tenure-of-Office Act was passed.

The proviso, therefore, in declaring that Heads of Department should hold during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter, could not have the practical effect of expanding or changing the tenure upon which the Lincoln Secretaries held their offices. For the term of the President who appointed them, and during which they were appointed, expired March 4, 1865 and they were never reappointed after its expiration. Besides, Mr. Johnson's term began in April 1865, and when the law was passed, March 2, 1867, there was no term running of a President by whom they had been appointed. There can be no pretence of an appointment of them by Mr. Johnson, or by Mr. Lincoln in his second term, from the fact that they held over after March 4, 1865. No new commissions were issued to them, and in fact no new appointments were possible without the advice and consent of the Senate, which was never asked for or given.

In my opinion all Secretaries, present and future, were within the descriptive words of the proviso, but the Lincoln Secretaries were not practically within the operation of the new tenure which that proviso established. They were within the words which distinguished and separated Heads of Departments from other civil officers of the Government, but not effectually brought within the new tenure rule. For purposes of classification all Heads of Departments were named in the proviso, and excluded from the body of the section, but the tenure of those Secretaries was not in fact changed, but was left as before.

No one can doubt the complete application of the Tenure-of-office act to all Heads of Departments appointed by future Presidents. They will all hold during the term of the President who shall appoint them and for one month thereafter—there will be no exceptions. If a President shall be chosen for a second term the members of his cabinet must be reappointed if they are to hold for more than one month in his new term. But suppose a President shall die, resign, or be removed from office, before his term shall run out? Will his Cabinet be fastened upon his successor for one month only or for the remainder of the full term? Will a Secretary appointed March 4 1869 be entitled to hold for a fixed and indefeasible term of four years and one month, or may he lose his place sooner by the death, resignation or removal of the President who appoints him? Now this is, in one view, an important inquiry in fixing the construction of the Tenure-of Office act in its application to the case before us. For if it shall appear that upon the death, resignation or removal of a future President his Cabinet will go out at the end of one month, there is no ground left for the argument that Mr. Stanton now holds his office under the law. He can claim to hold it only upon the ground of the non-expiration of Mr. Lincoln's second term. If that term expired with Mr. Lincoln's life he has no standing whatever in any forum of honest debate.

In my opinion, in case of the death, resignation or removal of a future President his Cabinet will go out of office at the end of one month. A President takes a four year term subject to the implied condition that he shall live so long and shall not resign or be removed upon impeachment. His term ends when for any cause he vacates or is removed from his office and can no longer perform its duties. The term of the Emperor Charles V. ended when he resigned his crown; that of James II. when parliament declared he had abdicated the throne by withdrawing himself from the realm. In the ordinary case of an officer of the U. S. who holds for a term of years, if he die, resign or be removed from office pending his term, the term ends, and his successor takes a new, full term. But it may be said that our present case is a peculiar one because a Vice President is provided to fill out the term of a resident who dies, resigns or is removed. The Constitution does not say that. It says that in case of the death, &c., of the President the duties of the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President. If it be a case of temporary disability of the President the Vice President will perform the duties of the office until the disability shall be removed. If it be a case of vacancy in the Presidential office the Vice President will perform the duties of the office *during the time or term for which he was elected Vice President*. He becomes President in fact, not for the term of another but for his own.

The Constitution provides that when there is no President or Vice President to discharge the duties of the Presidential office, such duties shall be discharged by some other officer to be designated by law, until a new President shall be chosen. But under an existing law, (act of March 1, 1792,) such choice of a new President may possibly be made by Electors, two or three years before the running out of the former President's term, and yet the new President will be chosen and will hold for a full four year term. The old and the new terms will not overlap each other in such case, will not be coexistent to any extent, because the former ends with the event, whatever it may be, which causes the vacancy in the Presidential office.

We may conclude then that the words "*the term of the President*" mentioned in the Tenure-of-Office act and in the Constitution, is the actual period of service of a President (including any time of temporary disability) and that such term may end by death, resignation or removal as well as by the regular expiration of four years. It follows that Mr. Stanton could not claim to hold his place as Secretary of War under the tenure created by the proviso to the first section of the Tenure-of-Office act, even though he had been appointed in fact or constructively in Mr. Lincoln's second term of service as President of the U. S. In no sense can it be said that he is holding his office in or during "the term of the President, by whom he was appointed."

But, if this be granted, it becomes evident that his case is quite outside of the Tenure-of-Office act, and wholly unaffected by it. And the plain words of the act of 1789 and the language of his commission, declare him to be subject to removal at the pleasure of the President.

I shall not examine at length the adroit argument which places Mr. Stanton's case within the body of the first section of the Tenure-of-office act, upon its logical expulsion from the proviso. This is evidently an after-thought which can derive but little support from verbal criticism, and none whatever from the history or policy of the law. Plainly the purpose of the law was to put all Heads of Departments in a separate class, and attach them to the particular Presidents by whom they are appointed. No President shall have Secretaries imposed upon him whom he has not selected, nor (as I construe the law) shall he be compelled to retain in a second term those he had selected in his first. He may once in any term freely choose his advisers (subject only to Senatorial confirmation) but if re-elected he is not bound to keep them nor can he in any case impose them upon his successor. The law only binds him to retain them (when once chosen) during the term or remainder of the term in which they are selected, and then they retire.

But this evident policy of the law is in flat contradiction of the argument which places Mr. Stanton's case within the body of the section and assigns to him a tenure of indefinite duration in the future. No future President (any more than the present one in case of his re-election) could shake off this Secretary, without the consent of the Senate, if this argument be sound.

Not one word was uttered in either House of Congress when the act was passed indicating that the Lincoln Secretaries were included, or intended to be included, in the body of the first section; but a most explicit statement was made by Senator Sherman (without dissent from any quarter) that they were excluded from the protection of the act and would remain subject to removal by the President.

It is charged in the first article of Impeachment as an ingredient of the offense therein alleged to have been committed by the President, or as a serious aggravation thereof, that the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton was issued during a session of the Senate and without Senatorial advice and consent. This particular accusation was supposed by many in the outset of this controversy to be unanswerable. But it possesses no importance whatever. For neither the Constitutional argument for executive power to make removals from office, nor the act of 1789 organizing the War Department, nor any other former statute relating to removals, nor the practice of the Government, recognizes any distinction of time (in making removals) between session and recess. The President in all cases where he is authorized to remove an officer, may remove him during a session of the Senate as well as in a recess between sessions, for aught that appears in the Constitutional reasoning, in the legislation or in the practice of the past,

Prior to 1867 all removals were to be made by the President upon his own responsibility, without Senatorial advice or consent. Whether the Senate was in session or not when a removal was made was, therefore, wholly immaterial to his exercise of his power. The presence of the Senate was of importance only when a new and complete appointment was to be made to fill a vacancy whether produced by removal or other cause.

Upon the whole we must come to the conclusion, that if Mr. Stanton holds under the Tenure-of-Office act, he cannot be removed either in session or in recess without the consent of the Senate; but if he does not hold under that act then under the prior laws and practice of the Government, he may be removed by the President at any time, In either case the charge that he was removed during a session of the Senate is unimportant if not absurd.

The order for the removal of Mr. Stanton was inexact conformity with the precedent in the case of Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, who was removed from office by President Adams on the 12th of May 1800.

The first session of the sixth Congress began December 2nd, 1799, and ended May 14th 1800. (Trial, p. 595.) The removal was therefore during a session of the Senate. On Saturday May 10th President Adams wrote to Mr. Pickering requesting him to resign and stating his desire for an answer to his communication "on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to the Senate as soon as they should sit." This last remark was obviously made with reference to the adjournment of Congress; for by Resolution of the 21st of April the two Houses had agreed to adjourn the session on Monday May 12th and a Resolution of the Senate to extend the session the 14th had just been rejected by the House. (3 *Senate Journal*, 77, 78, 92.) It was necessary therefore that a nomination of a successor should be sent to the Senate "as soon as they should sit" on Monday, in order to confirmation before the final adjournment of the session.

Mr. Pickering's answer, refusing to resign, is dated on Monday, the 12th, and it is a fair if not inevitable conclusion from the facts known to us, that it was sent to the President on the morning of that day. For the President had requested that the answer should be sent to him on or before that morning and he took action upon the answer which indicates that he received it at that time. He issued an order dated the 12th peremptorily discharging Mr. Pickering from further service as Secretary of State, and as soon as the Senate met, on the same day, sent to it a message nominating "John Marshall of Virginia to be Secretary of State in place of Timothy Pickering, removed." (Trial p.p. 356, 357.)

On May 12, a Resolution passed both Houses extending the session to the 14th, (3 *Senate Journal*, 92, 94,) and on Tuesday, the 13th the Senate in Executive session confirmed the nomination of Judge Marshall as Secretary of State, (Trial, p. 359.)

It is clear then, that Mr. Pickering was removed during a session of Congress and of the Senate; that he was removed before a nomination of his successor was transmitted to the Senate, and that his successor was confirmed and appointed on a subsequent day.

The views of the Managers of the Impeachment upon the Pickering case, as expressed by them to the Senate upon this trial, appear to be quite groundless. One of them (Mr. Butler,) was of opinion that the nomination of Marshall was sent to the Senate before the order of dismissal was sent to Pickering, (Trial, p.p. 358, 359, 360,) while another, (Mr. Bingham,) insisted at length that the order of removal was issued before the Senate "had commenced its session," and that President Adams "did not consider that it was proper even under the law of 1789 for him to make that removal during the session of the Senate." (Trial, p. 1173.) Neither one of these contradictory opinions can stand. It is very evident that the removal of Pickering preceded the nomination of Marshall, and it is beyond dispute that the entire transaction was during a session of the Senate, and not in recess. The Senate had been in session for months; it sat on the preceding Saturday (3 *Senate Journal*, 92) and there can be no pretense of a vacation or recess on the Monday when Pickering was removed from office.

The Pickering case is therefore a decisive authority in support of the order for the removal of Stanton.

THE THOMAS ARTICLES.

The second, third and eighth articles of Impeachment charge the designation by the President of Gen. Thomas to perform the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, as unlawful, and as constituting a high misdemeanor in office.

I think that that act of the President was authorized by the act of 13th February 1795, (1 *Statutes at large* 415.) But in view of the argument that the law of 1795 is no longer in force, it becomes necessary to consider, in connection, the several laws which relate to official vacancies and disability of officers in the several executive Departments.

The act of 8th of May 1792, Section 8, provides:—

"In case of the death, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the War Department, or of any officer of either of the said Departments whose appointment is not as the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease." (1 *Stat.* 281.)

This act (it will be seen) was confined to the Departments of State, of the Treasury and of War, which were the only ones organized when the act was passed. It will be seen also, that the act applies only to cases of vacancy occasioned by death, and to cases of disability occasioned by sickness or absence from the seat of Government.

The act of 13th of February 1795, in its first section, makes further provision as follows:—

"In case of vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the Department of War, or of any officer of either of the said Departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons at his discretion, to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor be appointed or such vacancy be filled *Provided* that no one vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid, for a longer term than six months."

This act has no application to cases of temporary disability but to cases of vacancy alone; but as to such it is comprehensive and includes those of every description. It is, however, like that of 1792, confined to the Departments of State, the Treasury and War.

Next follows the act of 20th February 1863. (12 *St. at large*, 65) Its passage was recommended by President Lincoln in a special message dated 2nd of January 1863, which reads as follows:—

"I submit to Congress the expediency of extending to other departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by the 8th section of the act of the 8th May 1792, to appoint a person to temporarily discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War, In case of the death, absence from the seat of government, or sickness, of either of those officers."

In pursuance of this recommendation the act was passed in the following words:—

"In case of the death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness, of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, or of any officer of either of the said Departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize the head of any other Executive Department or other officer in either of said Departments whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or disability by sickness shall cease: *Provided*, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months."

It will be observed that this act follows mainly the language of the act of 1792. The particulars in which it departs from it are these:

1. It exteds to all the seven Executive Departments instead of being confined to the three which were in existence in 1792;

2. It applies to a case of vacancy by resignation;

3. It authorizes the employment in temporary service in a Department of officers of another Department, instead of "any person" as in the former law; and lastly, it borrows from the act of 1795 the limitation of six months upon the term of special service in each case provided for.

Now the question is presented—did this act of 1863

have we in hand a case of suspension or temporary appointment or employment, in recess, under the second section; nor the case of an office in abeyance under the third section.

The sixth section therefore can find no provision in any other prat of the law to which it can attach itself for the purpose of charging a misdemeanor upon the President of the United States. In other words, the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas not being "contrary to the provisions" of the Tenure-of-Office act, the sixth section cannot declare the act of issuing it to be a high misdemeanor punishable by indictment or impeachment.

I shall pass the charge found in these articles that the letter of authority to Thomas was issued during a session of the Senate and without Senatorial consent, with the single remark that it is made upon a misconception of the nature of an *ad interim* order. Such order is not an appointment (within the meaning of the Constitution) nor is it subject to Senatorial advice and consent.

But the question remains: Suppose the act of 1863 did completely repeal the act of 1795 relating to vacancies in Executive offices, and that there is no law which expressly authorizes the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas, then, was the issuing of that letter a high misdemeanor in office? Unquestionably it was not, unless made such by the 6th section of the Tenure-of-Office act, which has just been disproved. In fact the issuing of such a letter by the President, even without statutory authority, when required by the interests of the public service, may be not innocent merely, but laudable. The order issued by President Lincoln to Gen. Skinner to act as Post Master General *ad interim* although without authority of law, was not a criminal offence. It was a justifiable order to meet an emergency in the public service. A large number of similar orders for *ad interim* service in the several Executive Departments, wholly unauthorized by any statute, have been put in evidence on the present trial. They were made by Lincoln and by his successors in the Presidential office frequently and without question.

Episcopal Convention.

COMMUNICATED.

This body met in St. Andrews church Philadelphia, on Tuesday May 12, at 5 o'clock P. M., Bishop Stevens presiding. After the calling of the roll and the election of officers, the convention adjourned. On Wednesday the services were opened with the morning prayer and Sermon by Dr. Watson. Reports of various Committees were made, and referred. The Bishop's annual address was read by himself. It was long and interesting, we may publish an abstract hereafter.

The election of the "Standing Committee" and of Delegates to the General Convention, to meet in October, in New York, were proceeded with. On Thursday the report of the Committee on the division of the Diocese was taken up, and made the special order for the afternoon session. The debate began at five o'clock P. M., and continued until eight P. M. Dr. Mombert opened it for division. Speeches were made by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Mr. Parry, Rev. Mr. Parvin, Judge Conyngham, Rev. Mr. Coleman, Rev. Mr. Lighiner, Rev. Mr De Mille, Rev. Mr. Wadleigh, Dr. Goodman and others.

On a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, the clergy voted "aye," and the laity "No." On a vote by Orders—adjourned. Friday morning the question was resumed.

The Convention proceeded to take a yea and nay vote by Orders, upon the last amendment made by Rev. Dr. Mombert, of Lancaster, providing for a division of the diocese upon the "five county line." (This proposes to circumscribe the present Diocese of Pennsylvania to the five counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks.) The result was as follows:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes, 124; necessary to a majority, 63.

Ayes.....44 | Nays.....80

On motion, the concurrent vote of the laity was dispensed with, the amendment being already lost.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Rev. Mr. Morris, specifying a division upon the "seven-county line." (This includes, in addition to the five before mentioned counties, those of Lehigh and Northampton.) The result was:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes, 129; necessary to a majority, 65.

Ayes.....44 | Nays.....85

On motion, the lay vote was dispensed with. The consideration upon the "fourteen county line," being the original resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Wadleigh, of Williamsport, was then under consideration.

Mr. William Welsh offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention consents to the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the existing diocese, by a line, leaving the following fourteen counties: Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna in the old diocese and the remaining thirty counties in the new diocese, but that the Bishop shall not be asked to give his consent thereto until he has secured evidence that two-thirds of the clergy, and parishes representing two-thirds of the communicants reported in 1867, approve of being set off as a new diocese; and that $2,500 a year for five years be secured for the support of the new episcopate.

Rev. Mr. Appleton moved to lay the substitute upon the table, which was rejected by a clerical vote of 61 ayes to 67 nays.

Judge Parry, of Pottsville, moved that Schuylkil County be also retained within the old diocese. Judge Conyngham proposed in addition Bradford County. These amendments were rejected by a vote of 120 ayes, to 31 nays.

The substitute was then voted upon with the following result:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number, 137; majority, 69

Ayes.....70 | Nays.....67.

LAY VOTE

Whole number, 102; majority, 52.

Ayes.....60 | Nays.....42.

The substitute was then declared adopted.

By division on the "Fourteen County Line," the new diocese will consist of the following twenty-eight Counties: Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming, Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Union, Snyder, Blair, Bradford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata Perry, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York.

The dioceses stands as follows.

Pennsylvania.....14 counties,
Pittsburg.....24 counties
New diocese (not named yet) 28 counties,
Valuation of personal Property in New diocese $56,609,816,60.
Population 984,192,
No. of acres of land.....10,466,980

Thus having more than ⅓ the population, by the last census, more wealth than the diocese of Pittsburg, and nearly or quite an equal area.

Can we support a Bishop? that question we may return to again before long.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Radical Nominees.

THE recent Chicago Convention placed in nomination for President and Vice President, U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The nomination of the former has been a foregone conclusion since the Radical defeats of last fall, and yet that he has not strengthened the party is apparent by the results in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and elsewhere. It is understood all around that he is nominated because of his availability, and not because he is a statesman, or has any claims on the Radical party. We need hardly repeat that they may, as heretofore, get caught in this game. (The man who voted for Douglas in 1860, and "bottled up" Butler in 1865,—who sent into Congress what Sumner termed "a white-washing report" of the results of the President's policy in the South,—who cordially endorsed that policy, and "swung round the circle" with its author,—has not the clearest Radical record in the world.) It is now claimed that he is an ardent "impeacher"—an advocate of negro suffrage, and an endorser of Radical reconstruction. If this be so it, shears him of his supposed strength among the conservative voters.

Colfax is now, and always has been a determined Radical. The Convention, however, in placing on the ticket two Western men, from adjoining States, virtually conceded the loss of prestige in the East. The bare repudiation of Gov. Curtin, "the soldiers' friend," will cost them thousands of votes, while their treatment of Wade, Fenton and Wilson, will lose them many more.

Of the Platform we will speak hereafter.

Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors'Convention, held at Cleveland in 1866, have called a National Convention of the Conservative Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, to meet at the city of New York, the 4th of July next, to take action on the nomination of Conservative candidates for President and Vice-President. As it is desirable that Pennsylvania should be fully represented in said Convention, we request our late comrades in arms to take the necessary action to have delegates elected or appointed from every Congressional district in the State. As the time is rapidly approaching when the Convention will meet, there should be no delay in the matter.

Edward L. Dana, Brigadier General.
Wellington H. Ent, Brevet Brigadier General.
Jacob Sweitzer, Late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.
Joseph K. Knipe, Major General.
W. W. H. Davis, Late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.
William McCandless, Late Colonel.
John P. Linton, Late Colonel.
John S. McCalmont, Late Colonel
Levi Maish, Late Colonel.

All Democratic and Conservative editors throughout the State are requested to publish this notice and call attention to it.

Bribery.

DURING the sitting of the Radical Convention at Chicago, the following dispatch was sent to the New York dailies:

The knowledge that Senator Wade's nomination as Vice President will prevent the success of a pending negotiation for the votes of two Republican Senators for conviction, who voted against the Eleventh Article, has virtually withdrawn him from the contest.

On the next evening the telegraph announced the nomination of Grant and Colfax. Now let us know who are the "two Republican Senators" for whose votes a "negociation" was pending; "and what bribe was offered them to vote "for conviction?" events have shown that the telegraph had *some* foundation in fact, let us know if it was all true.

New Senatorial terms have been freely offered by Radicals for votes for conviction. In other words, a splendid office for six years, and THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS have been held out to Senators to induce them to vote against the President, and a threat to deprive them of those positions and that money, if they did not so vote. Open and shameless bribery.

Notice.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th day of May, 1868, a boy named Edwin Mucllage Stanton, a chunky, thick-set fellow, aged 50 years or thereabouts. He wears goggles, and had on when he went away, a brass swallow-tailed coat with blue buttons, with a bundle of Impeachment papers sticking out of the pocket. Any person finding him, need not go to the trouble of bringing him back, as he ain't wanted; and I specially warn all persons from harbouring said Edwin Mucilage Stanton, as it is almost impossible to get rid of him.

A. JOHNSON.

Washington D. C., May 27,'68.

DECIDEDLY QUEER.—We clip the following interesting scrap of information from the Congressional proceedings of last week:

Palemon John late Internal Revenue Assessor for the Thirteenth district of Pensylvania, allowed cred it of $709 for revenue stamps lost in transmission by mail.

Will the editor of the *Republican* tell how, when, and where, he lost the $709 worth of stamps he now claims to be paid for? If really lost, why has the thing been kept quiet for two or three years? It is a nice little scheme that we should like to see ventilated.

WHEN Gen. M'Clellan was a candidate for President in 1864, the Republicans were very indignant because he did not resign his commission as Major General. As Grant is now their candidate we would suggest that he resign his commission as General. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways"

THE Pennsylvania annual State Fair is to be held at Harrisburg from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

IMPEACHMENT
DEAD AND BURIED!!

Do you think they will Impeach
ANDY JOHNSON?

Not if this Court knows herself!!

STANTON VACATES!

On Tuesday last the final struggle on Impeachment took place; and notwithstanding the threats, bribes, and intimidation used by the Managers, the President was acquitted on the Second and Third articles, they being the strongest on the list. The vote was 35 to 19, the same as reported in last week's COLUMBIAN.

Atten minutes before two o'clock, the vote on the third article having been announced, Senator Williams moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn *sine die*

A vote was taken with the following result: Yeas, 34; nays, 16.

The anti-impeachment Senators voted in the negative.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

In the House, on motion of Ben. Butler the existence of the managers was continued by a vote of 91 to 30.

Mr. Boyer offered a resolution that two Members of the House who voted against impeachment he added to the Committee authorized to investigate the alleged corrupt means used to influence Senators in their votes.

On motion of Mr. Butler, it was tabled—60 to 51.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter was received by the President this afternoon, between three and four o'clock:

War Department, Washington, May 26th, 1868.—Sir. The resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War to designate another officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the Articlef of Impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, papers, and property in my custody as Secretary of War, in the care of Brevet Major Gen. Townsend, the Senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

IN the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Davis offered a resolution reciting that some persons were using improper means to influence Senators in their consideration of the Impeachment articles, thereby violating the rights and privileges of the Senate, and asking for the appointment of a select committee of three to investigate the matter and to report the names of persons using such threats and intimidations. Mr. Henderson rose to a question of privilege and stated that he had been summoned by the Impeachment Managers to testify regarding the action in the Senate on the Impeachment charges, and that considering such summons an invasion of the privileges of the Senate, and an insult to that body, he had refused to go until he had reported the facts to the Senate. After some debate Mr. Davis' resolution was adopted. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

NO LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS THIS WEEK.

The Senate, yesterday, agreed to adjourn over until Monday, and the House did, subsequently, the same thing yesterday. From present indications, both houses will not fairly resume their regular legislative business until about the first of next month. The consideration of the tax bill will involve some time in the House to say nothing of the Senate, and the probabilities are that the session will extend to the middle of July, if not longer.

THE SEIZURE OF TELEGRAMS.

The Managers of Impeachment have made another requisition upon the Western Union Telegraph office for telegrams passing between certain parties named by the Managers, but the Company has declined to make any further exhibit of private telegrams, unless they shall be compelled to do so by due process of law.

INVITATION DECLINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Masonic fraternity of Springfield, Mass., have invited President Johnson to attend the celebration, to take place on St. John's Day, June 24. The President has, in a letter, informed the Inviters that he will be unable to attend, but thanks them for the honor of an invitation.

IT is pitiful to read the denunciations of those Republican Senators who voted for the Presidents acquittal, by the Radical demagogues through their press. Utterly unable to appreciate an honorable man's respect for his oath, they see, in these Sena tors voting as their consciences bid, only an abandonment of party at the time of that party's greatest need. To them there is nothing to be gained, nothing to be striven for, but such as has in effect the continued rule of Radicalism. What are con sciences to them, whose leaders openly command that such weakness be thrown aside, and who while denouncing honor and approving purjury, endeavor to bribe the very men, whose corruption they loudly assert, has been already accomplished by the oppos ite party. Certainly are these Radicals a "law unto themselves."

JEFF. DAVIS'S TRIAL.—Chief Justice Chase having assented to June 3d as the day for commencing the trial of Jefferson Davis, if the Impeachment trial had finished by that time, it is understood to-day that the trial will certainly take place then.

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C. voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM GRIER QUICK,
MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 80
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats "	80
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 80
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	14
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " "	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$39
No. 2	$36
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$8,50@ 8,75
Northwestern extra	9,00@ 9,25
Northwestern family	10,00@ 11,75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8,75@9,00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9,50@10,00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10,50@12,75
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,00@15,00
Rye flour	$6,50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bush	$2,80@2,85
Southern " "	$2,60@2,75
California " "	$3,20
White " "	$2,15@2,20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bush	$2,17@2,18
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,17@1,23
White, "	$1,17@1,21
OATS— "	75@95c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$30,22
Mess Beef "	$24,50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ ₰	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders ₰ ₰	13½@14c
Lard, ₰ ₰	12½@12½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$5,50@6,00
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$2,50
Flaxseed "	$2,80@2,85
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ ₰	Head 1@
Cows, ₰ head	$45@$65
SHEEP—₰ ₰	6½@8c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$14@$14,75

Marriages.

BUCHER—MARKS—On the 23d inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Samuel A. Bucher to Miss Emma Marks, both of Locust township Col co.

Deaths.

NICELY—In Berwick, on the 23d inst., Frederick Nicely, aged 66 years, 8 months and 20 days.

DOAK—In Berwick, on Saturday the 16th inst., John Doak, Esq., aged 69 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The deceased was one of our most respected citizens. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church; held the office of Justice of the Peace for several successive terms, and at one time held the office of County Treasurer. He was a firm and consistent Democrat, an upright, honest, honorable Christian gentleman, and was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His loss will be severely felt in this community.—*Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPERS,
WINDW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS,

Fixtures of the latest and best patterns, Patent Step Ladders for house or garden.

E. J. THURNTON,
May 29, 68-tf Main St., below Market.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sugarloaf township, about the last of April, a white sow, marked with a hole in her left ear and a notch in the same ear—supposed to be a year old. The owner will prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

JOSHUA B. HESS.

Sugarloaf, May 29,'68.

LOUIS BROWN, CHAS. J. EWALD.

BROWN & EWALD,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 29, 1868-6ms.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
MACHINISTS & ENGINEERS,
MAIN ST., & L. & B. R. R., BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machine work, such as

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Mill-gearing, saw mandrils, etc., Gauge cocks, Pet cocks, Steam pipe, together with all kinds of Steam fittings constantly on hand.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers made to order. All kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired. May 29,'68.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Shuman, Guardian, &c., of the minor children of Henry Hosler, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, a certain piece of land situate in Beaver township in the said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by land of John Rinterlter, on the south by land of David Johnson and on the west by land of John Shierman, containing twenty-three acres more or less.

ALSO—One other piece of land situate in the township of Beaver and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Thomas Lutz, on the east by land of John Hinterlter, on the south by land of the widow Shierman and on the west by land of Henry Hosler, containing three acres more or less.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Beaver and county aforesaid.

Bloomsburg, May 23,'68. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN SHUMAN,
May 29,'68. Guardian, &c.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1868.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M., of WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1868 for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1868, to June, 30, 1872, in the state of

PENNSYLVANIA,

on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by May 30, 1868.

Bids for the following routes were mostly advertised October 31, 1867, but, from various causes were not let:

1869 From Norristown, by Hickorytown and Plymouth Meeting, to Barren Hill, 6 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Norristown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Barren Hill by 9.30 a m;
Leave Barren Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.45 a m;
Arrive at Norristown by 11 a m;

1910 From Norristown, by Penn's Square, Centre Square, Worcester, Skippack, Lederacksville and Salfordsville, to Sumneytown, 19½ miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Norristown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at sumnytown by 9 p. m.
Leave sumneytown Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Norristown by 11 a m;

1911 From Jeffersonville, by Shannonville and Port Providence, to Phenixville, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Phenixville by 7 p m;
Leave Phenixville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.30 a m;
Arrive at Jeffersonville by 7.30 a m;

1918 From Zeiglersvill, by Frederick, Douglass, Colebrook Dale and Clayton, to Hereford, 10½ miles and back, twice a week;

Leave Zeiglersville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Hereford by 5 p m;
Leave Hereford Monday and Friday at 3.30 a m;
Arrive at Zeiglersville by 7 a m;

1920 From North Wales, by Union Square, Franconia and Tylersport, to Trumbaursville, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave North Wales Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Trumbaursville Saturday by 12 m;
Leave Trumbaursville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at North Wales by 6 p m.

1921 From Jeffersonville, by Fairview Village Lower Providence, Schwenk's Store, Zeiglersville and Perkiomenville, to Red Hill, 19 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Red Hill by 3.30 p m;
Leave Red Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Jeffersonville by 11 a m.

1925 From Upper Dublin, by Three Tons, to Prospectville, 5 miles and back, three times a week.

Schedule to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters, making due connection with mail train on Railroad.

Proposals for more frequent service invited.

1927 From Quakertown, by Richlandtown, Pleasant Valley and Springtown, to Durham, 16 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Quakertown Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Durham by 6 p m;
Leave Durham Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Quakertown by 12 m.

1946 From Lancaster, by Willow Street, Martinsville, New Providence, Camargo, and Quarryville, to Mechanics Grove, 18½ miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Lancaster Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Mechanic's Grove by 8 p. m.
Leave Mechanics Grove, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lancaster by 11 a m.

1949 From Reamstown, by Swartzville, Adamstown, Gonglersville and Cumru, to Reading, 15 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Reamstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Reading by 5 p m;
Leave Reading Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Reamstown by 12 m.

1951 From Sporting Hill, by Old Line and Mastersville, to Colebrook, 9 miles an d back, twice a week.

Leave Sporting Hill Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Colebrook by 12 m;
Leave Colebrook Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Sporting Hill by 4 p m.

1955 From Gap, by Buyerstown, to Intercourse, 6 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Gap Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Intercourse by 1 p m;
Leave Intercourse Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gap by 9 a m.

1956 From Litiz to Brunnerville, 2¾ miles, and back twice a week.

Leave Litiz Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Burnnerville by 2 p m;
Leave Brunnerville Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Litiz by 4 p m;

1960 From Halifax, by Enterline and Enders, to Fisherville, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Halifax Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fisherville by 4 p m;
Leave " Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Halifax by 12 m.

1972 From Lebanon, by Cornwall, to Mount Hope, 10 miles and back six times a week to Cornwall and twice a week to residue.

Leave Lebanon daily except Sunday, at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at Cornwall by 11 a m;
Leave Cornwall daily except Sunday, at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon by 9 a m;
Leave Cornwall Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Mount Hope by 2 p m;
Leave Mount Hope Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Cornwall by 4 p m.

2011 From Freemansburg, by Lower Saucan, to Stout's, 6 miles and back once a week.

Leave Freeman burg Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Stout's by 10 a m;
Leave Stout's Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Freemansburg by 4 p m.

2018 From Bethlehem, by Hanoverville and Bath, to Chapman Quarries, 11½ miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Bethlehem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Chapman Quarries by 5 p m;
Leave Chapman Quarries Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bethlehem by 9 a m.

2050 From Danville, by Rushtown and Kline's Grove to Snydertown, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Danville at 8 a m;
Arrive at Snydertown by 12 m;
Leave Snydertown Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Danville by 5 p m.

2063 From Pittston, by Ransom, Falls and La Grange, to Tunkhannock, 22 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Pittston Monday and Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Tunkhannock by 4 p m;
Leave Tunkhannock Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Pittston by 7 p m.

2070 From Shickshinny, by Muhlenberg, to Sweet Valley, 10 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shickshinny Monday and Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Sweet Valley at 1 p m;
Leave Sweet Valley Monday and Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Shickshinny by 5 p m.

2081 From Old Forge, by Milwaukee, Bald Mount and Mill City to Factoryville, 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Old Forge Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Factoryville by 5 p m;
Leave Factoryville Wednesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Old Forge by 3 p m.
Proposals invited for service three times a week.

2082 From Scranton to Dunmore, 2 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Scranton daily, exc pt Sunday, at 4.15 p m;
Arrive at Dunmore by 5 p m;
Leave Dunmore daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Scranton by 9.45 a m.

2092 From Lovelton to Bella Sylva, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lovelton Tuesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Bella Sylva by 12 m;
Leave Bella Sylva Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lovelton by 9 a m.

2105 From Canton, by East Canton, Le Roy, West Franklin and Franklin Dale, to Towanda, 26 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Canton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m.
Arrive at Towanda by 5 p m;
Leave Towanda Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Canton by 7.30 p m;
Proposals invited for service six times a week.

2165 From New Oxford by Green Ridge, Hampton and Round Hill, to York Sulphur Springs, 11 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Oxford Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at York Sulphur Springs 1 p m;
Leave York Sulphus Springs Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at New Oxford by 8 a m.
Proposals for more frequent service also invited

2215 From Reedsville to Lock's Mills, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Reedsville Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Lock's Mills by 1 p m;
Leave Lock's Mills Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Reedsville by 10 a m.

2261 From Woodland to Grahamtown, 5 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Woodland Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Grahamtown by 12 m;
Leave Grahamptown Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m;
Arrive at Woodland by 2 p m.

2328 From Carmichael's, by Ceylon and Willow Tree, to Davistown, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Carmichael's Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Davistown by 4 p m.
Leave Davistown Wednesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Carmichael's at 12 m.

2340 From Pittsburg, by West View, Perrysville Williams, Wexford, Ogle, Zelmople, Harmony and Whitestown, to Prospect, 39½ miles & back, three times a week.

Leave Pittsburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Prospect by 7 p m;
Leave Prospect Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pittsburg by 7 p m;
Proposals for more frequent service also invited.

2348 From Sharpsburg, by Dorseyville, Rural Ridge, Culmerville, and Riddle's Cross-roads, to Saxonburg, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sharpsburg Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Saxonburg by 6 p m;
Leave Saxonburg Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sharpsburg by 4 p m.

2349 From Pittsburg, by Buchanan, Ormsby, & Hope Church, to Lebanon Church, 10½ miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday, to Buchanan, and twice a week the residue.

Leave Pittsburg daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a m and 4.30 p m;
Arrive at Buchanan by 7.15 a m and 5 p m;
Leave Buchanan daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m and 4.30 p m;
Arrive at Pittsburg by 6.30 a m and 2 p m;
Leave Buchanan Wednesday and Saturday at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon Church by 9.30 a m;
Leave Lebanon Church Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Buchanan by 12 m.

2352 From Turtle Creek to Monroeville, 6½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Turtle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Monroeville by 10-30 a m;
Leave Monroeville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Turtle Creek by 8-30 a m.

2353 From Pittsburg to West Manchester, 2½ miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Pittsburg daily, except Sunday, at 10-15 a m;
Arrive at West Manchester by 11 a m.
Leave West Manchester daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Pittsburg by 10 a m.

2354 From Tarentum, by Landsville, (n. o.,) to Saxonburg, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarentum Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Saxonburg by 12 m;
Leave Saxonburg Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tarentum by 5 p m.

2369 From Harmony, by Middle, Lancaster, Portersville, Willie Roy, Harrisonburg, and Leesburg to Mercer, 31 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Harmony Monday, Wednesday and Friday after arrival of Pittsburg mail say at 4 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by 10 p m;
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Harmony by 8 a m.

2376 From Slippery Rock, by Harrisville, Wesley, and East Sandy, to Franklin, 27 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Slippery Rock Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 6 p m;
Leave Franklin Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Slippery Rock by 4 p m.

2390 From Elk Run to Gray's Valley, 2 miles & back twice a week.

Leave Elk Run Tuesday and Saturday at 2-30 p m;
Arrive at Gray's Valley by 3-15 p m;
Leave Gray's Valley Tuesday and Saturday at 3-45 p m;
Arrive at Elk Run, by 4-30 p m.

2399 From Gaines, by Long Run to Sabinsville 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Gaines Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sabinsville by 10 a m;
Leave Sabinsville Wednesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gaines by 5 p m.

2406 From Jersey Shore, by Phelps' Mills, to Haneyville, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jersey Shore Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Haneyville by 12 m;
Leave Haneyville Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore by 6 p m.

2415 From Muncy, by Wolf Run and Huntersville, to Hill's Grove, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Muney Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Hill's Grove by 7 p m;
Leave Hill's Grove Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Muney by 12 m.

2421 From Lock Haven to Island, 2¼ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lock Haven Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Island by 11 a m;
Leave Island Saturday at 11-30 a m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 12-30 p m;
Proposals for more frequent service also invited.

2425 From Westport, by Leidy, Hammersley's Fork, and Cross Fork, to Kettle Creek, 30 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Westport Tuesday and Friday at 6-30 a m;
Arrive at Kettle Creek at 6-30 p m;
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westport by 7 p m.

2428 From Ridgeway by Kersey's, Caledonia, & Tyler's, to Penfield, 27 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Ridgeway Tuesday and Saturday at 9 am
Arrive at Penfield by 6 p m;
Leave Penfield Monday and Friday at 6 a to;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 3 p m.

2441 From Brookville, by Richardsville, Schoffner's Corners, and Arroyo, to Ridgeway, 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Brookville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 3 p m;
Leave Ridgeway Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Brookville by 3 p m.

2458 From Raymilton, by Henderson, Perrine, and Satterfield, to Mercer, 16 miles and back, 3 times a week.

Leave Raymilton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m.
Arrive at Raymilton by 6 p m.
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m.
Arrive at Raymilton by 6 p m.

2495 From Franklin to Dempseytown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin Tuesday and Satur

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 29, '68.

JUDGE ELWELL is holding his Court in Sullivan County this week.

The Methodists are trying to get lay-representation. They will probably succeed.

MILES A. COMSTOCK will please communicate to this office his post-office address.

THE Columbia County Agricultural Society hold their Fair this year on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October.

W. B. KOONS of this place has leased the privilege of pasturing the Fair Grounds for the present year for $104.00.

THE communication of our Centralia correspondent will appear next week It has been deferred on account of the press of matter.

WE devote the first page of our paper this week to the able opinion of Senator Buckalew on Impeachment. The conclusion will be given next week.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have had recorded in the office in Columbia County, a Mortgage, upon which the stamps are FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A WOMAN by the name of Cain is now in jail, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences from Richard Thornton of Conyngham twp. She has an infant who shares her imprisonment.

W. B. KOONS has purchased the fine large brick house on Fifth Street, lately built by John & Harman Kramer, for the sum of $4,500. The house is not finished inside, but will be completed by Mr. Koons.

THE worm which destroyed so many currants and currant bushes last summer, is out again in full force. We have tried on them hot tobacco juice, coal-oil and fire, but they rather seem to enjoy and thrive on it.

ON Saturday night last, Frederick Fox of this place was assaulted by a boatman named Daly, who struck him a severe blow on the head with a 'billy.' Daly was bound over in $300 bail by Esquire Chemberlin, to answer at Court.

WE have been informed that our former townsman, Dr. F. C. Harrison, has been elected President of the National Bank at Lewisburg. We are gratified at this inteligence, and believe the Doctor will prove an accommodating and faithful officer.

THE Berwick *Gazette* publishes what purports to be a law changing the time of holding the Spring elections. We have carefully examined the general laws passed by the last Legislature, and find no such Act there, and are induced to believe that none such passed.

AT the last session of our Court about thirty applications were sworn to by the soldiers of 1812, or their widows, asking for the annuity and gratuity given by an act of the last Legislature. We have already published the act. We had no idea our County had contributed so largely in that struggle, as the number of the survivors would indicate.

Serg't. Collins, who runs the Barber establishment in the Exchange Block, has placed on our table an unctious preparation for the hair, designed especially to remove dandruff from the scalp. We have tried it, and have no doubt it is a valuable preparation. For particulars, prices, and directions, call on him as it is a prepration of his own invention.

WE have frequently been asked by our out-of-town friends which of the merchants and dealers here should be patronized. In reply to all such queries we would reply, *patronize those who advertise*. It is a sign of liberal spirit, and that the man's goods will bear inspection. The man who is too contracted in mind to advertise, will be very apt to take advantage of you in a trade.

FROM time to time as new laws are passed, old ones repealed, or new decisions given by our Courts on important points, we have published them in the COLUMBIAN. This legal information is necessary to every citizen, and is alone worth many times the subscription price. In addition to the above inducements we publish all the legal advertisements, full Court Proceedings, etc. Now is the time to subscribe.

ON last Wednesday, May 27th, the charter election took place in Williamsport, and resulted in the election of Dr. Logan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by 256 majority. Considering the wealth and popularity of Peter Herdic, his opponent, this result is gratifying, and shows we still maintain our ground in the Lumber City. Sharswood's majority last fall was only 21.

CHEAP GOODS are not always desirable things, for the quality is apt to be of as low a grade as the price, but now and then an opportunity is offered to purchase first-class articles at low rates. Such a chance is now presented to the citizens of the county, by PETER ENT, at Light Street. He has just returned from the city where he has procured a most complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., at very reasonable prices. His long experience and ability as a merchant are too well known to need special mention; it is enough to say that they are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence and taste of his selections. We would recommend our readers to look at their own interests, by calling on him.

AMONG other causes of Radical disgust is the fact that Chase's beaming countenance is impressed on one dollar bills of our national currency, while Fessenden's photograph is to be seen on every quarter dollar of our shin-plaster currency. Forney laments that every time he opens his pocket-book he is fated to see the visages of these recreants. It is an unpleasant circumstance, and goes far to show the changefulness of sublunary affairs; and, to provide an escape from the predicament, we would suggest to the faithful Radicals, that as we have no such antipathy at prsent for Chase and Fessenden, we will accept the bills at par, and give them credit on the books of the COLUMBIAN.

GEN. GRANT says he can't speak and don't want to learn.

Another Fenian raid is talked of, for July. Canada the point of attack.

IN Washington City, the Republicans of the First Ward, have put in nomination negroes for the Common Council and Alderman.

A PROJECT for the re-union of the Old and New School Presbyterians is under discussion in the assembly in session at Albany. Success is doubtful.

THE nomination of Grant excites neither enthusiasm nor comment. He and Colfax are from adjoining states, and South, East and North are ignored.

THREE volumes of Poe's Works are missing from our library. If the person who has them will send us his address, we will send him the remaining volume.

THE Radicals think the defection from their party of such men as Chase, Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull, a very small matter. Of course; they have Stevens, forney, Butler and J. p. left.

BY an Act of the Legislature any township having on hand any surplus bounty money arising from taxes laid and collected, is authorized to pay the same into the school treasury for common school purposes.

FORNEY is reading a number of leading Republicans, Senators and others, out of the party; and follows them with eight or nine of the ablest newspapers belonging to that organization. He will have the party made "a unit" very shortly.

SINGULAR, VERY!—There were seven managers of impeachment and seven Republican Senators voted for acquittal; each manager disgusted one decent Senator. Had the House sent but six blackguards the President might have been convicted.

N. W. SAMPLE & Co.—having completed their machine shop are prepared to attend to all business connected with Machinery and Iron Work. Castings made at short notice. Patterns for Maus' Threshing machines can be obtained at all times.

ON Tuesday of last week Congress adjourned to meet again on the Tuesday following. Taking advantage of the brief recess, Senator Buckalew, on Friday last, returned home, and remained here until Monday. He is enjoying unusually good health. His family will remain here.

GEORGE HASSERT, formerly with Joseph Sharpless at his Foundry has removed to the new Machine shop of N. W. Sample & Co. East Bloomsburg near the railroad, where he is now ready to repair Reapers, Threshing and other Agricultural Machines, and attend to any work relating to machinery in general.

SUCCESS is a sure test of excellence. This is proved by the case of our friend Chemberlin, whose perfectly fitting clothes have gained him the reputation of being the best merchant tailor in this part of the country. His stock is unusually good this spring, and his workmanship cannot be excelled. By all means give him a call, if you desire to be well *suited*.

THE Daily Lycoming *Gazette*, comes to us enlarged to seven columns, and bearing other evidences of prosperity. The type is fine and clear, the paper good, and exceedingly well edited. Its tone is fair and candid, and we hope to see it meet with the success it merits. In no County has the Democratic press improved as much as in Lycoming, and we expect to see the result in increased majorities for our ticket this fall.

FIRE.—On the 20th inst, the large mill of Wesley Bowman at Orangeville was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, including several hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of which belonged to the proprietor. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of loss. The building which was a very old structure, was insured for $2,000. The fire was occasioned, it is said, by the friction of the mill stones, the grain having been allowed to run out, through the carelessness of a boy placed temporarily in charge. This, however, is conjecture.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—For years the subject of Mercantile Appraisement has been imperfectly understood in this County. Many domestic manufacturers have been placed on the list who were not liable to the tax, and many omitted who should be placed thereon. A late act especially declares, "that a manufacturer or mechanic, not having a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop, for the purpose of vending goods, shall not be classified or required to pay the annual tax and license."

PACKARD'S MAGAZINE.—Is the name of a new Monthly, "devoted to to the interests and adapted to the tastes of the young men of the country." The list of contributors embraces many of the best known names of the day. The June number has articles from the pen of Horace Greeley, James Parton, Edward Cary, Elihu Burritt and others. Judging from the copies, two in number, which have already been published we predict that a want in the literary world will be creditably filled. There being as yet no other magazine devoted to young men and their interests.

LUZERNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society, held in Wyoming on Thursday, May 14, 1868, it was

Resolved, That the Society hold its annual fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 30th September, and 1st and 2d days of October, 1868, on their ground in Wyoming.

Resolved, That the premium list of 1865 be adopted as the basis for the premium list of 1868, to be modified and prepared for publication within one week by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That Payne Pettebone, Stuben Jenking and James P. Atherton be a committee to get up a trial of mowing and reaping machines during the coming harvest, and to attend to the matter of winter field-crops and gardens.

On motion, the townships of Abington, Dallas, Kingston and Salem were designated as the places for the trial of mowing and reaping machines.—*Record Times*.

Communication.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

TO THE COLUMBIAN :—So m
been said, and so great inqui
lately about State Normal Sch
I beg space in your column
wide circulation of some facts
tion to them.

The Normal School Law for
vania, was approved May 20t
divided the State into twelve
School Districts; the Counti
umbia, Dauphin, Northu
Montour, Union, Snyder, Per
ata and Mifflin, forming the s

The requisites to obtain the
the act and be recognized offi
thirteen, of which the followi
most important, viz: Ten
ground in one tract—a hall
seat comfortably one thousand
lodging rooms and refectories
rooms, properly lighted and v
to accomodate at least three
students—a library room—at
professors of the necessary
branches and mathematics.
pal, having the general care,
and regulation of the whole.
matters relating to the admi
struction, examination and d
students—Powers and duties
ty, etc., etc.

Some supplements have be
but the general features of th
main the same.

Under this act, five Schools
in successful operation. T
Millersville in the Second D
the year 1867, had on its r
hundred and twelve students
library of nearly, or perhaps o
volumes, and property value
$100,000.00. The total income
sources was $62,050.03.

The school at Edinboro, Eri
for the Twelfth District, show
570 students—a library of ne
volumes, and an income exce
penditures.

The Fifth District, Mansfie
County has a list of over 100 st
a library of over 700 volumes,
perty valued at fifty thousand

The Third District, at K
Berks County was recognized
it has over 400 students in atte
library of 2000 volumes, and
valued at over $50,000.00. O
maining one we have no statis

We venture to say however,
one of them has so splendid a
beautiful a building, or so p
village, so easily and generall
ble, and so uniformly healthy a
burg. LEG

THE *Republican* has discove
enormity of the Democratic
the proposition of the New Y
to buy up Senators to vote i
the President, and, as is the
Radicals who to a man pos
souls in purity, it raises a ho
guish at this flagrant assault
rals of the community.

If the *Republican* had pos
a modicum of that sagacity
party claim as their natural i
it might have discovered tha
rible suggestion was a joke, v
the purpose of catching suc
editors as abound through t

Doubtless, however, it wil
grave with a firm conviction
is no joke in the case, a
Democrats being given over
and corruption and all evil
ably indited those amiable
Senators Henderson and R
purpose of casting shame a
on the Radical patriots. T

A STANDARD WORK.—A
of the Bible, Comprising i
ties, Biography, Geography
al History, with numerous
and Maps. Edited by Will
LL. D. Published by Mc
Burr & Co., Hartford, Ct.

This work is a timely r
wide-spread and urgent nee
Bible readers. Being the o
can Edition of the only al
by the auther's own hand of
inous Dictionary, which is
for the common purse—it is
only perfectly reliable and pr
containing all that the gene
and student can wish. The
have in this given the public
of which they may well be
is a standard work, commend
all who examine it, and
found in every family. Be
get this edition, if you would
most reliable Dictionary at
reasonable price. It is sold by
tion only. Agents should a
publishers at once.

IF the Radicals believe one ha
their papers have prophesi
past two weeks, they must
unhappy and uncomfortable
what they have said be true,
have "revolution and bloodshe
general dismemberment of
All of this was to occur if John
acquitted. He is acquitted, now
are we to look for the "Parity of
Moral Ideas" do not wish to dip th
immaculate fingers in gore.

DYSPEPSIA and Scrofula are two hydra-headed monsters from which nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to originate. For dyspepsia, the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, is a long-tried and well-established remedy; and for scrofula in all its manifold forms, Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is a specific. If those afflicted will try these remedies they will thank us for calling their attention to them.

CAMERON'S Great Speech in the Impeachment case:

Senator Cameron—"Mr. President"—

The Chief Justice—"No debate is in order."

Senator Cameron—"I am not going to debate the question, your honor. I have just arisen to ask a question, whether the Managers will be able to go on with the case on Monday."

A LARGE Volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

"THE CHURCH CHRONICLE" is a neat and able and sound Episcopal Church paper; of eight pages weekly, published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Dunlap & Co.

VESUVIUS is said to have reformed. It seems to have abandoned its violent courses, and has very nearly quit smoking.

A ROGUE GETS HIS DESERTS AT LAST.—New York, May 27.—In the Callicott-Allen case, the jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty against Callicott.

MBIA COUNTY, PA.

OTICES.

R'S NOTICE.
H. HESS, DECEASED,
ng de bonis non on the
te of Centre township,
ol, have been granted
unty, to Daniel Hess,
in Mifflin township,
s or demands against
ed to present them for
and those indebted to

DANIEL A. HESS,
Administrator, de bonis non.

TICE.
BRUGLER DEC'D
on the estate of Samuel
k township, Columbia
anted by the Register of
Jane Brugler and Peter
lin. All persons having
are requested to present
those indebted to the
or book account will
executors without delay.
JANE BRUGLER,
PETER BRUGLER,
Executors.

ors will do well to exam-
sed May 20th 1867. P. L.
eir duties as Sheep ap-
visions of an Act
d. P. L. Page 276, as we
ne no orders for sheep
unless the law be com-

OWLER,
AGER. } Com'rs.
[May 8,'68.]

In the Court of Com-
mon Pleas of Columbia
County. Ft. Fa. No. 3
May T—1868.

, that the undersigned,
the said Court, to dis-
om the Sheriff's sale of
ent, and ordered to be
ed at the Register's of-
turday, June 6th, 1868,
said distribution. All
uired to make their
om the auditor at the
ured from coming in
OHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.
Sheriff's Office, May 8, 1868.

NTY S.S.

n and for said County.
nt of Samuel Achen-
Executors of the last
n, Fritz, deceased,
Mr. Clark, E. R. Lit-
o make distribution of
of said accountants to
sed.
e record.
E. COLEMAN, Clerk.
that I will attend to the
intment at my office in
, the 26th day of June
, when and where all
esent their claims be-
from coming in for a
F. B. LITTLE,
Auditor.

. RAUP, DEC'D.
d Raup, Wm. Raup,
John Raup, George M
well with John Starteb
h John Crisler, and
ffice of Martha Huber
D. Bruner, Wm. Huber
descendants of George
ohn deceased, and to
Greeting: You are
ear before the Judges
Orphans' Court to be
first Monday of May
of value to take the
Raup, deceased, at the
pon it by the inquest
court, and returned by
why the same should
ball not. Witness the
resident of our said
May A. D. 1868.
E COLEMAN, Clerk.

LE
REAL ESTATE.
of the Orphans' Court
on Saturday the 30th
clock in the forenoon,
tor of Mathias Rhoads,
in said county, de-
to public vendue, on
dings and

F LAND,
ship, in said county of Col-
reised as follows to wit:
and bodies on the north,
on the south, lands of
est, lands of Jesse Ikeler

D & SIX ACRES,
adows,
ehouse is declared land, 25
Meadow land and the bal-
with Chestnut and Rock
ard with a good Bank Barn

LING HOUSE,
and spring house near the
ty of fruit trees, late the
situate in the Township
aforesaid.
S. JESSE COLEMAN Clerk.
ehouse is declared land, 25
per cent of one-
money to be paid on the
for the purchase money
be paid on the confirma-
sale, with interest from
possession given on the
1 day of April, 1869.
SAMUEL RHONE,
Administrator.

T'S PHARMACY.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
complete assortment of

UGS

STUFFS, COLORS, OILS,
AMPS, LANTERN, &c.
OR, WINES & LIQUORS
ERY, TOILET
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
old Time prices. Prescrip-
pared.

MANUFACTORY,
ensburg, Pa.
AN & BROTHER.

AM SLOAN & SON
ons of leather
HAGES, BUGGIES,
&c.
ANCY WAGONS,
e constantly on hand to suit cus-
ers making any material but the best,
ng the most experienced workmen
continue to give entire
every customer. An inspection of
and of the reasonable price asked for
ARE to secure a call.

A FURNITURE STORE
AT MAINVILLE, PA.
A. J. BERNINGER,
Would respectfully solicit a share of the public
and he has opened a new Furniture Store in
Mainville, where he keeps on hand all kinds of city and
home made

FURNITURE,
ance informed and well established claims, all
styles of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables and
stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly
and quickly done. House painting and paper-
hanging done at short notice and reasonable
prices. In the rear of Mainville Alley, undertaking
at short notice. (nov27'67-6m

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the
attention of the public, to his new and approved
method of making clothes by a system based
upon mathematical principles, which renders it
impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate
He claims for this method the following ad-
vantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually tak-
en to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a
good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being
measured more than once, as often is the case
from the misapprehension or mistake of the
measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial as he
is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction.
He will be happy to exhibit and explain its work-
ing at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN
March 29, 1868 Main St., below Market.

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fessor of Philosophy, &c.

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Spring term commences April 13th, 1868.
March 20 '68.

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advantage of dealing directly with the Publish-
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J. B. BURR & CO.,
Publishers,
Hartford, Conn.
May 29,'68.

NOTICE.

The publishers have been notified not to trust or
harbor on my account, my wife, Mary Ann Gregg,
as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after
this date. All persons are hereby cautioned not to
harbor or trust her on my account, as I will not pay
any debts contracted by her after this date unless compelled to do so.
May 8, '68-4t DANIEL GREGER.

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STATES—from its discovery to the close of An-
drew Johnson's administration (in one royal oc-
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dred engravings on wood and twelve engravings
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ters in the Field, and from channels opened by
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est book ever published. Its contents are deeply
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work stamps it the most successful Book Out. It
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Devotion, the Truth and Fervor, of that warm-
hearted people, containing 30 pages and over 20
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LIFE OF GRANT,
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This is the only Full, Authentic and Official
History of the Life and Public services of the
Great Chieftain, and the only one that is endorsed
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ingham, Wilson, Greeley, Wade, Morton, Phillips,
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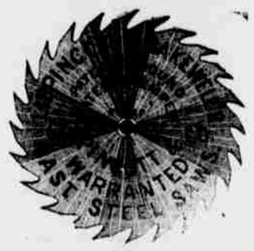

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Common shape, as good as the best. The RED
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more than common Axes, with less labor to the
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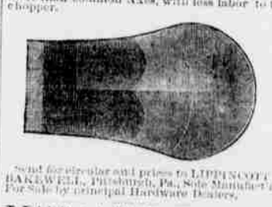

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A Certain Preservative of Soap, Paint, Meat, &c.,
for any length of time. For sale by Druggists and
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GAS PIPE,
AND EAVE TROUGH!
Also for Underground conduits ever made. Ev-
erybody, particularly Farmers and Miners, send
for a free descriptive circular and price list.
J. A. WOODWARD, Williamsport, Pa.

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To sell by sample a combined Square, Level &
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allowed. We guaranty the above monthly salary
to good, active agents at their own homes. Every
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Please call on or address L. AHEARN &
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People who are in want of good Agents who are
selling all kinds of Sewing Machines, are re-
quested to address me with stamp for greatly
reduced prices and terms. J. E. PEARSONS, Jack-
s, Charlestown, Mass.

INDISPENSABLE FOR LADIES
AT
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For the assistance of ladies in hand sewing,
protecting the finger from the needle, and exam-
ining stitches to be taken with exact regularity and
neatness. Particularly desirable for all kinds of
embroidering and crocheting. Sent by mail, post-
free, by mail, elegantly electro-plated, for 25 cents,
or solid silver, for 75 cents.
Agents wanted in every town. Terms and
sample for 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.
Address, NILES MANUF'G CO.,
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WANTED AGENTS,

$75 to $200 per month (Salary where male and
female to introduce the Genuine Improved
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This
machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord,
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manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for
five years. We will give $500 for any machine
that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more
elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic
Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut,
and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart with-
out tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200
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which twice that amount can be made. Address
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CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other
parties, advertising worthless cheap sewing ma-
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Ours is the only genuine and practical cheap ma-
chine manufactured.

GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE
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Wonderful Electric Fish-it pleases all! By
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Agents wanted in every part of the world. 4w

"CARBONIZED MEAT,"

DO YOU SUFFER and DESIRE RELIEF FROM
CONSTIPATION,
BROWN'S
ASTHMA, or
DYSPEPSIA? Use—
THE "CARBONIZED MEAT"
Is a Sure Cure! Ask your Druggist for it or send
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NOTHING LIKE IT
IN MEDICINE. A luxury to the palate, a
painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the
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AGENTS WANTED for EVERY
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GIFT PACKAGES. Send for circulars. HAASIS
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A PRESENT OF $25 VALUE.

Of your own selection, free of cost, for a few days
service in any town or village. Particulars and
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CLOUDMAN & CO., 40 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

MARSH & CO'S., One Dollar Sale of
English and American dry and fancy goods,
cutlery, Jewelry, &c. Agents receive their goods
as an equivalent for their labor for procuring
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which will be sent on receipt of one Dollar each.
Agents wanted. Full descriptions sent free by
mail. Address MARSH & CO.,
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We are agents for over One Hundred Foreign
and Domestic Manufacturers, and are prepared
to furnish the whole country with dry and fancy
goods, silks, shawls, Jewelry, silver ware, furni-
ture, pianos, sewing machines, etc., etc., at the
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ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.
Send your clubs of 20 and upwards, for descrip-
tive circular, showing what articles can be obtained
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CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
Presents worth from $5 to $20 sent free of
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100 PER CENT Saved. 5,000 Agents
Wanted for the Mammoth Dollar Sale.
Full particulars in circular. Address DEXTER,
KAMEN & CO., 160 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WE SELL FOR ONE DOLLAR,
Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines,
Silk Dress Patterns, Carpetings, Diamond Goods,
&c.
CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
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Dollar, describing ten different articles which we
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Splendid inducements offered to Agents send-
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YEARS
PATRONIZE THE BEST.
Having the largest capital, most experienced
buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in
the Dollar Sale business, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
in every instance, and also the best selection of
goods ever offered at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No other concern has any show who ever our
Agents are selling. Our motto is "PROMPT AND
RELIABLE." Male and female agents wanted in
city and country.
THE LADIES
Are particularly requested to try our popular
cash system of selling all kinds of dry and fancy
goods, dress patterns, cotton cloth, castors, silver
plated goods, watches, etc. Established 1861.
A Patent Pen Fountain and a check describing
50 articles to be sold for a dollar, Dress, 20 for $2
50 for $5; 60 for $10; 100 for $15; sent by mail. First
class items sold by any other concern, according
to size of club, send for a full club, or if not do
not fail to send for a circular.
N. B.—Our sale should not be classed with New
York dollar jewelry sales, or loose "You Com-
panies," as it is nothing of the sort.
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
61 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE LADIES.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

We are selling silks, shawls, dry and fancy goods
of every description, also, silver ware, furniture,
etc. Valuable presents from $2 to $5 sent free
of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and up-
wards. Circulars sent free to any address.
WARTH & CO.,
P. O. Box 2951. 42 Hanover St., Boston Mass.
May 15, 68-1m.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL
SLATE
SCHOOL BOOK SLATES,
Are Copyrighted in the most attractive style for
use of the most useful inventions of the age.
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST,
of College, School, and Mercantile Book Slates,
SCHOOL SLATE CLOTH MATERIALS.

	Per Hundred
POCKET BOOK SLATE,	
Interlined, and with colored bor ders,	$ 75
With scroll corners and bor ders,	1 00
QUARTZ ROCK SLATE,	1 50
For common school use, very popular	
pencil,	2 00
CRYSTAL BOOK SLATE,	2 50
For common school use, with separate	
stone pencil,	3 00
SILICA BOOK SLATE,	3 50
Interlaced six slate surfaces,	
for school, mercantile purposes,	
with stone pencil,	4 00
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Interlaced, six slate surfaces,	
for office and mercantile purposes,	
with soapstone pencil,	6 00
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soapstone pencil,	9 00
MINERAL BOOK SLATE,	11 00
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colleges, academies and professional	
use, with soapstone pencil,	14 00
FLINT BOOK SLATE,	18 00
Interlaced, six slate surfaces,	
for the desks, counting rooms,	
studies of mechanics,	
with soapstone pencil,	22 00
Also, Blackboard Slating, Roofing Slate,	
Flagging, Tiles, Mantles, Table Tops,	
Grave Stones, Hearth Stones, Sinks,	
Tubs, Urinals, Wash Boards, Bath Tubs,	
Billiard Slates, Tombs, Vaults, Mill	
Stones, Grist Stones, Crushing Stones,	
Slate Pencils, Crayons, Chalk, Pencil	
Rubbers, Slate Sponges, Slate Rulers,	
Slate Frames, Slate Cloth, Slate Paint,	
Slate Roofing Cement, Slate Roofing	
Nails, Slate Roofing Tools, Slate	
Roofing Hammers, Slate Roofing	
Shingles, Slate Roofing Paint, Slate	
Roofing Cement, Slate Roofing Felt,	
Slate Roofing Tin Caps, Slate Roofing	
Tin Valleys, Slate Roofing Tin Gutters,	
Slate Roofing Tin Flashing, Slate	
Roofing Tin Ridging, Slate Roofing	
Tin Eave Troughing, Slate Roofing	
Tin Conductors, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Heads, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Elbows, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Straps, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Hooks, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Nails, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Solder, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Flux, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Soldering Irons, Slate	
Roofing Tin Conductor Soldering	
Coppers, Slate Roofing Tin Conductor	
Soldering Tools, Slate Roofing Tin	
Conductor Soldering Tool Handles,	
Slate Roofing Tin Conductor Soldering	
Tool Rivets, Slate Roofing Tin Conductor	
Soldering Tool Rivet Burs, Slate Roofing	
Tin Conductor Soldering Tool Rivet	
Burs

Farmer's Department.

The Fruit Garden.

On many farms, orcharding for market purposes is of doubtful profit, but on every farm a garden devoted to growing fruits for family use would be remunerative in every sense of the term.

The fruit garden should not be large, as it will not be taken care of well enough; it should be located near the dwelling, both for convenience in cultivating and pleasure in beholding it; it should be sheltered under the lee of the buildings, or a hill, and surrounded by a dense, high evergreen hedge, or a tall, close board fence or stone wall. A sunny, warmly exposed location should be chosen, and the soil should be thoroughly drained, well enriched, and deeply dug up. In short, make a good beginning, for when the trees are planted you cannot drain, subsoil, or change the location without incurring great expense.

Half an acre will make a fair sized fruit garden. Let us say that it is eight rods one way and ten the other; that it is the longest north and south, and is inclosed with a tight board fence or stone wall eight feet high.

Now let us see what we can plant in it. First, we have a border on the south, west, and east sides, four feet wide, planted to grapes, apricots, and nectarines, which are trained against the fence. Next to this border on the west and east sides only we will have a strip of grass eight feet wide. The two entrances to the garden shall be on the south end, opening to the ends of these grass strips or walks. These are only walks; they serve for turning places for the horses in cultivating the garden, and the grass will mulch the strawberry bed. Along the south end of the garden devote ten feet to strawberries, then set seven rows, five feet apart, with raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, then four rows of dwarf pears, and as many of peaches, planting the trees eight feet apart each way, and heading them low; and then you will have room left for two rows of cherry and one of plum and one of apple trees.

This variety and quantity of fruit well taken care of will amply supply an ordinary family.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Sweet Corn.

It is a surprising fact that sweet corn is not abundantly grown among farmers. Every farmer thinks he must raise his five or ten acres of Indian corn every year in order to fatten his pork, and to furnish fodder for his stock, etc. Now, if every farmer would grow three or five acres of sweet corn every year, his crop would prove of much more value in proportion to the numbers of acres of Indian corn for feeding purposes. Last spring I planted six acres of sweet corn for the purpose of taking it into market, green. But after the market became 'glutted,' I concluded to save the balance of my corn and cure it to feed. I cut and fed my hogs corn (in the stalks) every day, and they would eat stalks and all as clean as they would green clover. I would recommend it to those that sow corn in preference to any others.

Be careful to trace up your seed in the fall, and then you will not fail to have good seed when you come to plant or sow.

Lice on Cattle and Sheep

The Spring is the season when most annoyance is caused by these parasites. We have so many letters asking for and recommending cures, that we are induced again to allude to that wonderful effective destroyer of such vermin, *Carbolic acid.* This is used in the form of soaps, which may be easily applied in water, making a moderately strong suds.

Cresylic acid is a cognate substance, almost always associated with carbolic acid, and under the *trade name* of "Cresylic Soap," an excellent article is advertised and furnished. We have employed this soap to rid our shelves of ants, our cup-boards of cockroaches, poultry of lice, dogs and cats of fleas, and not having occasion to use it upon our horses or neat stock, have supplied acquaintances whose stables were infected. We have seen prescribed a bath of Cresylic Soap and water for a newly arrived immigrant, and in every case of its application have had the satisfaction of learning of its efficacy. Farewell to mercurial ointment, that efficient, but very dangerous article in careless hands! So long as we can obtain carbolic compounds we banish it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Poor Economy.

It is a poor economy to let your stone heaps lay in the field year after year, and mow around them. My method is: In the Spring I harrowing in my grain and sowing my grass seed, which I think should not be harrowed in, only bushed or rolled. Stones can be picked much cleaner and cheaper then than at any other time. I haul them off in the Fall after taking off the grain, if the ground is not too wet; if so, any time after it freezes. Any farmer can find time to clear off his fields and fit them for a mowing machine. Clear out all the fast rocks and fill up the holes. See to it yourself and don't trust it to the boys: once well done is twice done.

It is poor economy to drive your cattle to your neighbors or to the spring to water, week after week, because your pump has failed. By so doing you not only trouble your neighbor but you lose money every time you take your cattle from the yard. If your pump is old and worn out, get a new one at once. I find the Moss pump to be the cheapest and best pump now in use.

It is poor economy to hitch colts in the barn floor, where they are liable to get hung with the halter: poor economy to keep more hogs than you can well feed and poor economy to feed meadow hay and straw to sheep, or barley to horses.

It is poor economy to get in debt for anything you do not need, or borrow with no prospect of being able to pay.—*Maine Farmer.*

Agricultural Items.

Too many barns are deficient in windows.

Money invested in needed tools pays a high per cent.

The more comfortable you keep your animals the more they will thrive.

A good cow is a valuable machine; the more food she properly digests the greater the profit.

A few roots, daily, to all stock, are as welcome as apples to boys and girls.

For the Young Folks.

Never be Discouraged.

In a remote field stood a large tulip tree, apparently of a century's growth, and one of the most gigantic of this species of trees. It looked like the father of the surrounding forest. A single tree of huge dimensions, standing alone, is a sublime object.

On the top of the tree, for years, an old eagle, has built her nest every year, and, unmolested, raised her young. What is remarkable, this tree stood full ten miles from the sea shore. It had long been known as the "Old Eagle Tree."

On a warm, sunny day, the workmen were hoeing corn in an adjoining field. At a certain hour of the day, the old eagle was known to set off for the seaside to gather food for her young. As she this day returned with a large fish in her claws, the workmen surrounded the tree, and by yelling and hooting, and throwing stones, so scared the poor bird that she dropped the fish, and they carried it off in triumph. The men soon dispersed; Joseph sat under a bush near by, to watch and bestow unavailing pity. The eaglets at once set up a cry for food so shrill, so clear, and so clamorous, that the boy was greatly moved. The parent bird seemed to try to soothe them; but their appetites were too keen, and it was all in vain. She then perched herself on a limb near them, and looked down into the nest with a look that seemed to say' "I know not what to do next." But her indecision was momentary. Again she poised herself, uttering one or two sharp notes, as if telling them to "Be still," balanced her body, spread her wings, and was away again for the sea.

Joseph now determined to see the result. His eyes followed her until she grew small, smaller—a mere speck in the sky—and then disappeared. She was gone nearly two hours, about double her usual time for a voyage, when she again returned, on a slow, weary wing, flying uncommonly low, in order to have a heavier atmosphere to sustain her, with another fish in her talons. On nearing the field, she made a circuit around, to see if her enemies were there again. Finding the coast clear, she once more reached the tree, drooping, faint, and evidently nearly exhausted. Again the eaglets set up their cry, which was soon hushed by the distribution of a dinner, such as save the cooking, a king might admire.

"Glorious bird!" cried the boy, in ecstasy and alone; "what a spirit! Others can sing more sweetly; others can scream more loudly; but what other bird, when persecuted and robbed, when weary and discouraged, when so far from the sea, would do as thou hast done! I will learn a lesson from thee to-day. I will never forget, hereafter, that when the spirit is determined it can do almost anything. Others would have dropped the head, and mourned over the cruelty of man, and sighed at the wants of the nestlings; but thou, by once recovering the loss, has forgotten all. I will learn of thee, noble bird; I will remember this, and I will set my mark high. I will try to do something and to be something in the world; and I will never yield to discouragement."

The sick Kite.

A Kite, who had been long very ill, said to his mother, "Don't cry, mother, but go and pray to the gods that I may recover from this dreadful disease and pain." "Alas! child," said the mother, "which of the gods can I entreat for one who has robbed all their altars?"

A death bed repentance is poor amends for the errors of a life time.

The Quack Frog.

A Frog emerging from a swamp, proclaimed to all the world that he was come to cure all diseases. "Hore!" he cried "come and see a doctor, the proprietor of medicines such as man never heard of before; no, not Æsculapius himself, Jove's court-physician!" "And how," said the fox, "dare you set up to heal others, who are not able to cure your own limping gait, and blotched and wrinkled skin?"

Test a man's professions by his practice. Physician heal thyself.

The Hound and the Hare.

A Hound after long chasing a Hare at length came up to her, and kept first biting and then licking her. The Hare not knowing what to make of him said: "If you are a friend, why do you bite me?—but if a foe, why caress me?"

A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy. Let a man be one thing or the other, and we then know how to meet him.

The Porker and the Sheep

A Young Porker took up his [illegible] of Sheep. One day the shepherd laid hold of him, when he squeaked and struggled with all his might and main. The sheep reproached him for crying out, and said, "he often lays hold of us, and we do not cry." "Yes," replied he, "but our care is not the same; for he catches you for the sake of your wool, but me for my fry."

The old Woman and her Maids.

A Thrifty old Widow kept two Servant maids, whom she used to call up to their work at cock-crow. The Maids disliked exceedingly this early rising, and determined between themselves to wring off the Cock's neck, as he was the cause of their trouble by waking their mistress so early. They had no sooner done this, than the old lady missing her usual alarum, and afraid of oversleeping herself, continually mistook the time of day, and roused them at midnight.

To much cunning over-reaches itself.

The Vine and the Goat

There was a vine teeming with ripe fruit and tender shoots, when a wanton Goat came up and gnawed the bark, and browsed upon the young leaves. "I will revenge myself on you," said the Vine, "for this insult; for, when in a few days you are brought as a victim to the alter, the juice of my grapes shall be the dew of death upon thy forehead." Retribution though late comes at last.

The Lamb and the Wolf.

A Lamb pursued by a Wolf took refuge in a temple. Upon this the Wolf called out to him, and said, that the priest would slay him if he caught him. "Be it so," said the Lamb: "it is better to be sacrificed to God, than to be devonred by you."

None but the brave deserve the fair, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entire ly *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the practice as one of very questionable propriety, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear conscience I can recommend your German Bitters, having proved in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint,* it is a safe and suitable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION,

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

German Druggist, Proprietor,

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
" per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY G[illegible]

MILLER'S STO[illegible]

FRESH A[illegible]

FALL AND W[illegible]

The subscriber has just [illegible] with another large and s[illegible]

SPRING AND S[illegible]

purchased in New York [illegible] lowest figure, and which [illegible] on as moderate terms a[illegible] where in Bloomsburg. [illegible]

LADIES' DR[illegible]

of the choicest styles and [illegible] with a large assortment [illegible] series, consisting of the fo[illegible]

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls
Flan[illegible]
Sil[illegible]
W[illegible]

Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Gl[illegible]
Tobacco
Coff[illegible]
S[illegible]

AND NOTIONS

In short, everything u[illegible] stores, to which he inv[illegible] public generally. The h[illegible] for country produce in e[illegible]

Arcade Buil[illegible]

GREAT REDUC[illegible]

AT PETER [illegible]

IN LIGHT [illegible]

SPRING AND S[illegible]

THE subscriber has [illegible] hand at his old stand i[illegible] select

ASSORTMENT O[illegible]

purchased at the lowe[illegible] determined to sell on [illegible] be procured elsewhere

FOR CASH OR C[illegible]

His stock

LADIES' DR[illegible]

choicest styles [illegible]

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, H[illegible]

READY MAI[illegible]

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cotton[illegible]

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarwar[illegible]
Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES

In short everything usu[illegible] store. The patronage of public generally, is respe[illegible] The highest market pr[illegible] duce.

Light Street, Nov. 8 18[illegible]

J. J. BROW[illegible]

Is now offering to th[illegible]

SPRING

consisting in part of a fu[illegible]

INGRAIN, WO[illegible]

CARP[illegible]

Fine cloths and cassim[illegible]

HANDSOME D[illegible]

of all patterns and qualit[illegible] of various qualities and p[illegible]

BLEACHED AND [illegible]

LADIE'S FREN[illegible]

A[illegible]

BALMORA[illegible]

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDRE[illegible]

Fresh Groceries and Spi[illegible]

GLASS AND Q[illegible]

FX—NO. 1 [illegible]

in one-half and o[illegible]

Now is the time to ma[illegible] am offering goods at ve[illegible] motto is fair dealing to a[illegible] sold by any.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1[illegible]

NEW YORK PIA[illegible]

COMP[illegible]

(CHARTERED [illegible]

Manufact[illegible]

GRAND AND[illegible]

AGRAFFE PIA[illegible]

No. 340 and 342 Se[illegible]

(CORNER OF 20[illegible]

NEW Y[illegible]

Send for descriptive Cata[illegible]

April 24,'68-3m.

Thomson's Crown Cr[illegible]

Are Cha[illegible]

Thomson's Crown Cr[illegible]

Are Sup[illegible]

Thomson's Crown Crino[illegible]

Are unequal[illegible]

In a word, are the best in [illegible] more widely known than any oth[illegible] At wholesale by

THOMSON, LANGI[illegible]

April 24,'68-3m. 391 Broadway

M. ARTMAN. C. R. DILLINGER. E. H. [illegible]

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Smiles & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.
ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.
ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.
ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

May 15,'68-3m.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER

For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the fastest, easiest, and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & CO., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., Send for Illustrated Circular,

May, 15,'68-3m.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND

LADIES' FURS,

No. 207 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1868 ..... $20,319,316 55
Income for 1867 ..... 9,760,485 00
Dividend paid Policy holders in 1867. 2,270,317 16

Largest Mutual Company in the world.

Reduction of Rates.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Agent,

March 20'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

GROCERIES, &c.,

ECTIONERY.

[illegible]igned would respectfully announce [illegible] that he has opened a

[illegible]LASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

[illegible]ng lately occupied by Bernard Stoh[illegible]e is prepared to furnish all kinds of

[illegible]ANCY CANDIES,

[illegible]H CANDIES,

[illegible]OREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

[illegible]HOLESALE OR RETAIL.

[illegible]a full assortment of all goods in [illegible]siness. A great variety of

[illegible]OLLS, TOYS, &c.,

[illegible]he Holidays. Particular attention

[illegible]EAD AND CAKES,

[illegible] fresh every day.

[illegible]MAS CANDIES,

[illegible]HISTMAS TOYS.

[illegible]plicited, and satisfaction will be

[illegible]. ECKHART JACOBS.

[illegible]OVAL OF

[illegible]. C. MARR'S

[illegible]EW STORE

[illegible]SHIVE'S BLOCK,

[illegible]ER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

[illegible]igned having received from the city [illegible]mplete supply of

[illegible]RING AND SUMMER

[illegible]OODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

[illegible]RE AND HARD-WARE,

[illegible]R AND WILLOW-WARE,

[illegible]CTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

[illegible]TOBACCO,

[illegible]S AND SHOES,

[illegible], SALT, FISH, AND MEAT.

[illegible] I propose selling at a very low figure [illegible]roduce.

[illegible]nd see.

[illegible]ff. C. C. MARR.

[illegible]D OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

[illegible]LL AND WINTER GOODS,
[illegible]LL AND WINTER GOODS,
[illegible]LL AND WINTER GOODS,
[illegible]LL AND WINTER GOODS,
[illegible]LL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

[illegible]c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

[illegible]est corner of Main and Market Streets,
[illegible]est corner of Main and Market Streets,
[illegible]est corner of Main and Market Streets,
[illegible]est corner of Main and Market Streets,
[illegible]est co rner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

[illegible]arge quantities and at reduced rates, alway [illegible]and.

[illegible]CHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for

METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the replaiting of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice. ROBERT ROAN.

April 10,'68-1f.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisels, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures, Thimble skeins and boxes, Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 421 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER

SMITH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,

No. 409 N. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 22,67-1f.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new Tin Ware of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North, and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS!
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS

—AT—

THE OLD DRUG STORE

OF

L. N. MOYER,

Where can be found the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT, ever offered to the citizens of this county, of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints,

all of these are of the best known make and are warranted as pure and unadulterated. The finest and largest stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

to be found in this or adjoining counties—

Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Hair Oils, Toilet Articles,
Stationery, Pocket Books

TOBACCOES.

Smoking and chewing,
Cigars of all descriptions,
Pipes, Cigar Holders,

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Lamps, assorted sizes and styles,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Specialums,
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Rubber Goods,
Trusses of all approved patterns &c., &c.

LIQUORS.

A fine assortment of ure liquors, for medical purposes constantly on hand—and the best known kinds of

STOMACH BITTERS.

Patent Medicines of every description, including the best varieties of pills and tonics.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

No such stock has ever been presented to the people of this section of country.

The prices are as small as the stock is large.

The *Wholesale Prices* are more favorable to the purchaser than ever, as arrangements have been effected with the wholesale dealers in the larger cities, so that goods can be procured in Bloomsburg as cheaply as in New York or Philadelphia.

☞ Country dealers are earnestly invited to study their own interests, by examining this stock.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

Jan. 31, 1868, 6m

RING'S

Vegetable Ambrosia,

FOR

GRAY HAIR.

This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say,
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away
To announce the people each day
Of who this lady, which here she is—
If you would not be deceived by quacks,
Use the AMBROSIA & Ring made.

E. M. TUBBS & CO., PROPRIETORS, PETERBORO', N.H.

AND FOR SALE BY

L. N. MOYER and E. P. LUTZ, Druggists, Bloomsburg, and M. M. BROBST, Catawissa.

January 24, 1868-3.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Pr